## THE ARNIMS.

### Family Day Assemblage of the Members of the Great Prussian Clan.

A Significant Epoch in Berlin Society.

Bismarck's Official Danger Brought Home to His Door.

BERLIN, Feb. 1, 1875. A few days ago, at one of the largest hotels. Unter den Linden, the Arnim family held their annual gathering, or family day, for the purpose of regulating family affairs connected with the various branches of the house. These Prussian family congresses peresent very interesting They were instituted, I believe, by King Frederick William IV., of Prussia, some years after the revolution of 1848 for political and practical reasons. Politically considered, the revival of the ancient custom served to erect a rampart against the revolutionary propensities which ome of the younger scions of old aristocratic houses had shown in 1848; practically considered, at these annual gatherings all family matters of common interest to all the members were to be regulated, all disputes between single members to be settled by compromise or arbitration of the family senior. The old King's institution proved to be based on sound principles; the aristocratic honses became more consolidated, and an end was put to the lawsuits respecting inheritance which in earlier times brought poverty or rain to one or both contestants.

CURIOUS LAWS OF INHERITANCE. In order to properly appreciate the value of these family settlements we must make a short digression on the Prussian laws of heritage in general, and the laws respecting the heritage of fief and allodial estates in special. Prussia possesses several laws of heritage, which in many cases make the regulation of inheritance excessively difficult. First, there is the general Prussian law of inheritance, which is in force only where no other earlier law on the question exists. In the Mark of Brandenburg, for instance, there is the Constitutio Joaculmica, a law of heritage established by Elector Joachim; then Pomerania there is the Constitutio Bogulavi, while in some parts of Pomerania exists, besides the Constitutio Bogulavi, the Lübeck (Hanseatic), and even the Swedish laws of heritage. Thus in Pomerania there are four kinds of laws respecting inheritance. Now permit me to give you an example of the difficulties arising in Prussia from these many laws. There exists in

STRALSUND A CURIOUS OLD HOUSE, one part of which was built within the ancient city ramparts, the other half outside the walls, while in more modern days a complete story was added to the entire structure. Now suppose the proprietor of this curious old house should die, the first thing to do is to inform the City Court of Straisund, which sends a committee to see in which room the old gentleman has given up the ghost-a very important proceeding-because if he died in a room within the walls, his property is subject to the Lubeck law; if in a room outside the old ram. parts then to the Swedish law: but if in a room of the new upper story, then the property must be divided according to the regulations of the general Prussian law. Supposing the old gentleman were to fall dead in a fit across the doorway dividing the two legal territories, what would the city judges of Straisund do? There would be an interesting legal squabble would there not ?

LEGAL ENTANGLE MENTS. This variety of rights, in connection with the difficulties arising out of their proper definition and application, was the cause of the greatest confusion respecting the inheritance of feod and allodial estates in the eastern provinces of Prussia, and during the two centuries before these family days were instituted enormous estates were the object of endless processes, which are now usually settled by compromise and mutual understanding. Do not imagine for a moment. bowever, that the Prussian lawyers are at all sorry to lose these great lawsuits. Experience taught them that these intricate processes did not pay for the time spent upon them, and at the present time there are two kinds of lawsuits which a German lawyer is afraid to become intrusted with-in the eastern part of Prussia these Pomeranian processes respecting inheritance and Westphalian peasant farms-both of which have to be settled more by tradition and usage and these difficulties are at a future day to be removed by a new German law of inheritance, by which all these ancient and conflicting rights will be aboltaked. But doubtless, many years will clause before the new law will be ready to be presented to the German Reichstag.

This year at THE ARNIM FAMILY DAY

three questions came up for discussion, thus:—

Pirst - Report on the family funds.

Second—Selection of a committee.

Third—Project of a compromise respecting the flef and allodial estate left by Rittmeister Von Arnim-Sperrenwalde.

Respecting the first subject it is interesting to know that this

"PAMILY FUND." established by voluntary donations from rich members, is used for aiding distressed and poor members of the Arnim family. The committee is selected in order to undertake the necessary preliminar es for the next family day. Respecting the third subject, the property of the deceased gentleman was regulated without the sid of the tribunals. About forty prominent members of the family took part in the proceedings, and these represented but the Arnims of the eastern provinces of Prussia, the Swedish, Saxon, Bavarian and Hanoverian Arnims, each naving their own

family days. WHO WERE THERS. There were present the following members, all

Freinerr Von Arnim-Heinrichsdorf, President of e lamily day. Count Arnim-Suckow, Major General, and Aidede-Camp of the Emperor. Count Harry Von Aruim-Nassenheide (the ex-Ambassador) and his son, Count Henning Von rnim-Schlagenthin.
Count Hermann Von Arnim-Holzendorf, younger Count Hermann Von Arnim-Holzendori, younger brother of the Chief President of Shesia (Count Adolf Von Arnim-Hotzenourg). Count Arnim-Zichow, Hereditary Treasurer of the Electorate of Brandenburg, Captain of the First Garde Dragoons. Count Arnim-Golimitz, Premier Lieutenant of

int Arnim-Midenau, Captain and landed

Freinerr Von Arnim-Kröchlendorff, member of

Fremerr Von Arnim-krochien
the Frustan House of Peers.
And the landed proprietors:—
Von Arnim-Braddenstein.
Von Arnim-Bradenstein.
Von Arnim-Recalin.
Von Arnim-Recalin.
Von Arnim-Gerswaide.
Von Arnim-Mimersdorf.
Von Arnim-Mimersdorf.
Von Arnim-Zeuensund.

POLITICAL POWER AND SOCIAL INPLUENCE. This list alone will give you a faint idea of great social and political influence exerted by the Armins in Prussia. Members of the family occupy the most important positions in multary and political life in Prussia. There are fity Ar nims in the Prussian army, and all of them officers of the various degrees, and as many are employed in the offices of State in Berlin. Though with the escendancy of Prince Bismarck the Arnims have been for some time past "under a cloud," so to speak, it is the general opinion in high aristoeratic political circles in Berlin that the Arnims will soon have their day, and many clear-seeing men have prophesied that an Arnim (Boytzenburg, the Chief President of Silesia; will soot occupy a seat in the Prassian Ministry, and in case of Prince Rismarck's fall or rettrement may become Chancellor of the German Empire.

BISMARCE'S POSITION has recently been rendered unsafe. He is no tonger the man of "blood and iron" that we knew years ago. He has become nervous, irritable, par.

despotic. The wild passions that he has aroused in the minds of men, of Catholics, social democrats and aristocrats he can no longer control. He has scarcely a political party in Germany to which he can now look for unbounded support, excepting the Jews and some of the liberals. Day by day his triends fall away one by one, like rats leaving the sinking ship, and the great balls in Wilhelm strasse, where once the great Junker gathered to-gether the high and low of the land, are becoming deserted, and the Chancellor's soirées resemble more, it is said, a students' beer-kneipe than the social gatherings of parliamentary men. CITIZEN ASPIRATIONS.

The Germans themselves begin to yearn for a release from a despotism which is so humiliating. The Catholic clergy are persecuted for petty reasons, the social democrats are hunted after like rats and their places of assembly closed arbitrarily by the police, the aristocrats boil under the indignation to which they have been compelled (with justice) to submit, the people are angry and discontented because trade is entirely paralyzed by the enormous military preparations that are continually going moneyed men fear to embark in new undertakings or to loan money for the completion of important works, as in the case of the Nordbahn, and, in short, the whole Empire would be heartly glad to have a change, to breathe a little freer, to have the military burden lessened, to have the press freer and less bribed, to have less police despotism and more constitu tionalism. Bismarck's work is completed and well completed; his wonderful, powerful genius it was that made Germany great and strong, but he has not given her that freedom which she dreamt was synonymous with unity. This will be the mission of his successor-not a Manteuffel, as some suppose, but an Arnim, he of Boytzenburg.

THE PERSECUTED COUNT. I ought to say that at the Arnim family day political matters were not discussed. All the members present, even Freiherr Arnim-Kröchlendorff, the brother-in-law of Prince Bismarck, showed the greatest marks of sympathy for the persecuted ex-Ambassador, Count Aru:m-Nassenheide. The latter's chances for obtaining the Chancellorship are not so great so long as the present Emperor lives. Kaiser Wilhelm loves Count Arnim, I am told, like a brother, but he will have discipline maintained at all cost. "Discipline "-that was his only cry when he heard of the case. "Discipline, meine herren, this must be maintained!"

He maintained it in his own family, it is but natural he should extend it to his faithfuls and his subjects, no matter what the consequences be.

BISMARCK AND THE HERALD.

ENGLISH QUERIES TO THE GERMAN CHANCEL LOR-AN INDEPENDENT AMERICAN POWER WHICH HE CANNOT "INVESTIGATE"-WHAT HE MAY DO.

(From Vanity Fair (London), Jan. 23.1 "I shall make a frightful blunder, some day," observed Prince Chancellor Bismarck to a person who was flattering him, as people always do flatter success. The question now arises whether the Prince has not already made the blunder which he foresaw that he would make. He is determined, yes, qui'e determined, in spite of the checks he has received, to ruin Harry Armim and all his family. This resolution seems to gather strength in his mind and to become daily more despotic over his actions, instead of diminishing and fading away as a thing might do in the brain of a sensible man, who had begun to consider whether it was not better to back out of an imprudent ac and have done with it, rather than push an obsti nate and powerful adversary to the last ex tremity. Thus Prince Bismarck at first kept care fully in the background, and left the "permanent persons" of his department, the Bulows and Buchers to worry Harry Arnim. So when a family counsel of the Arnims assembled at Berlin a few weeks ago, they could discover no footsteps of the Chancellor among the pack of invisible dogs who were hunting down their kinsman. If they had found any traces of him they would have resigned their public employments in a body, but they could hardly go to the length of retiring from their Sovereign's service because half-a-dozen clerks at the Berlin Foreign Office were misconducting themselves. Count Arnim-Boytzenburg Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, a distinguished man, holding a high place in Court favor was the first to get a glimpse at Prince Bismarck behind the scenes of the grim play going on, and immediately tendered his resignation. Prince Bismarck, however, did not lose his head or his temper, but hid himself away again, as cunningly as Earl Derby did under precisely similar cumstances. "Is my Lord Count implicated in this business ! Surely not. I am merely letting things take their course according to the rules of the office." He even went so far as to write a 'strong letter to Count Arnim-Boytzenburg, in draw his resignation, proing that his service were needed by the country. But Arnim-Boytzenburg was a very different person to deal with from him who was bamboozted by Earl Derby, and he aim who was bamboozied by Earl Derby, and he answered sternly that the service of his country seemed for the present to be the service of Frince Bismarck and his clerks, and that he (Count Armin-Boytzenburg) could have nothing further to do with him under such impossible conditions. He only consented to accept employment again at the personal solicitation of the Emperor. The German Charge d'Amaires at Lisbon, another nobleman of the Armin lamily, next threw up his commission, and then, not till then, the Prince Chancellor lost his temper. cellor lost his temper.

\* \* Meantime some very queer correspond

man of the Arnim annity, near threw up his commission, and then, not till then, the Prince Chancellor lost his temper.

\* \* \* Meantime some very queer correspondence had passed between Harry Arnim and the Berlin Foreign Othce, while that valued permanent person, therr von dulow, was endeavoring to concoct a case against him, after the most approved traditions of the department. The despatches of Herr Von Bulow were coaracterized by the usual rudeness and bad language when invariably form part of such compositions. They had rendered the breact between Arnim and Busmarck irreparable, and had degraded what was at first perhaps only a difference of opinion between statesmen. In which each was taking fair account of the other's strength, to the level of a row in an alley between competitive costermongers. Herr von Bulow had not the signtest idea that his valued handlwork would ever be read by the light of publicity, for was it not one of "the secrets of the office" (they are all of the same sort), nay more, did it not take the shape of "State papers," the publication of which would expose all persons instrumental in it to charges of "high treason," and two years' imprisonment in a fortrees or eisewhere in case they were enabled to allege extendating circumstances of "high treason," and two years' imprisonment in a fortrees or eisewhere in case they were enabled to allege extendating circumstances in offenders would be the furnity of the propertion of these precious writings, and tweuty-iour hours afterward they were princed all over the world. This was checkmating Prince Bismarck and the valued Biologian of Itelang occurred in Prussian public opinion, and it turned in a heavy current against the Prince Chancellor. Every one has previously believed that there must be a serious case against Harry Arnim to have led up to his imprisonment in a lumatic asylum, with a nospital for mad dogs opposite his windows as an outlook; and when year of the cover by the correspondent of the Errand to Handler of the Prussian public op

pare to ac sept the consequences of their temerity, or to presented for their own security. No Ambassador could have interfered with anthority in such a cise, and very few would have very freed to do so. Both the United States of America and Great Britain are represented at Berlin by experienced diplomatists, remarkable for their discretion; and if the Herald correspondent had been caught the severest sentence which the laws of the German Empire could award might have been passed upon him without the smallest risk of international complications. People would have shrugged their shoulders and said, with that charming indifference to their own interests which becomes them so well. "What could be expect? Bismarck shuts up Edmond About; now he has got hold of another newspaper man. Come, let us be merry." But as Prince Bismarck did not catch this, other newspaper man his wise course would obviously have been at least to let official papers suggest the inference that there had been no official desire to catch him, and to laugh him san his news to scorn in a pleasant. refresting manner. Official wit is somewhat heavy, but it is troubled with few scruples, and it might have been equal to such an easy task as this. A telegram, however, was immediately sent of from Berlin confessing the defeat of Prince Bismarck and the valued Billow in these explicit terms:—

The letters between Count Arnim and Count Bülow, published "simultaneously in New York, London, Frankfort and Vienna" (quoted from the Harald), are looked upon as official documents, and an investigation into the circumstances is intended by the Prussian authorities.

Investigation into whom or what, now that the obblication has been made, and the publisher is cone away beyond Prussian jurisdiction? An inestigation into the New York Herald would be publication has been made, and the publisher is gone away beyond Prussian jurisdiction? An investigation into the New York Herald would be truly a delightful and even a profitable occupation for Bismarck and the valued Billow. It is to be boosed they will meet with success in it, for no other sort of investigation will serve their turn at present. Moreover, as though they had not been silly and incautious enough already, the Berlin Foreign Office has printed a denial that the correspondence published by the Herald is official, at the same time that they declare it to be so; and they take foolish pains to point out that one paragraph of it has been altered. They are artiul enough, in their poor way, not to state precisely which paragraph, because the passage which is not precisely in accordance with the original text of the despatches merely suppressed a direct mention of the name of the Empress Queen, and alluded to Her Majesty in terms of proper respect. The Arnim case just now stands thus:—The ex-Ambassador, who was imprisoned in solitary confinement a few days ago, has been suffered to return to his own home, because there was no longer any pretext for detaining him; but Prince Bismarck and the Berlin Foreign Office are bent as firmly as ever upon his ruin. If the Crown lawyers who advise them on the appeals now pending think it safe to press the criminal charge, or what now remains of it—that is to say, if they put their allegations, which have been refuted, into a form recognized by the Criminal Court—Harry Arnim must either be absolutely acquitted in spite of all the efforts and resources of government empleyed to secure a conviction or he must be condemned to the loss of his rights as a Prussian citizen and to the deprivation of his titles of nobility. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, managed, too, throughout by a permanent person would get the worst of it. The Emperer's supmeness perfectly trustworthy? He is a brave and kind old gentleman; a prince and a solder. It is certain, too, that he rece

GERMAN POLAR EXPLORATION.

A NEW GERMAN EXPEDITION FOR RESEARCH IN THE ARCTIC REGION-THE COST ESTIMATED AT THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, 1875. The Germans are about to send out a new exedition to the Polar regions almost simultane onsly with the English expedition, which starts on the 1st of June next. This decision was arrived at on the 27th of December, at the session of the Bremen Society for Polar Exploration, an interesting report of which is published. There was a lengthy discussion on the question of German Polar exploration, and a letter was read from Dr. Petermann, which has been published in the press, urging imperial support for further

Toyages. AN IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION. Professor Bastean, of Berlin, communicated the its willingness to support a new German Polar expedition. He spoke of the African expedition which had been sent out under the auspices of the Rerlin Geographical Society, and expressed the belief that interest in geographical research is very vital in Germany, and that the German people and nation will not hesitate to give hearty apport to the new expedition. After the matte had been thoroughly discussed by the society and to lay the project before the Bremen Senate, with the request that this body, through its plenipotentiary, should bring a motion before the German Bundesrath requesting an imperial grant for the expedition.

THE PROJECT FOR POLAR RESEARCH. The plan is as follows:-If the requisite money 1875 (if not, then in 1876). The goal thereof will be first the east coast of Greenland, where the Germans have siready secured in previous expeditions a good scientific basis of operations. The expedition will consist of two steamers of about 300 tons, each manned by a crew of from twentyfive to thirty persons and a full scientific equipment, one of these ships will be specially in trusted with the mission of exploring the interior of Greenland, its fjords and mountains, as far north and west as possible. The other steamer is to proceed along the east Greenland coast as far as the ice permits, and then a sledge journey, with reindeer or dogs, is to be made poleward.

The expedition will be away two years. Provisions will be taken for three, however. Since here are no ships in the imperial marine suitable for the purposes of the expedition, either new steamers must be built or two mercantile vessell adapted. COST AND CARE.

This will involve a cost of \$150,000, and, with the estimate for scientific apparatus, salaries, &c.also \$150,000-the total cost of the expedition will be anout \$300,000. The Germans will strain every nerve to get the expedition started next June The Bremen society expects important scientific results from the nearly simultaneous departure of their own and the English expedition. The lat ter will proceed along the west coast of Green land, through Smith's Sound, while the former will sail along the eastern coast, and physical and meteorological observations will be simultaneously on either coast.

AUSTRIAN EXPLORERS' OPINIONS OF THE PASSAGI

TO THE NORTH POLE. A special telegram to the London Times iron

Paris, under date of January 21, says :-The two chiefs of the Austrian Polar Expedition The two chiefs of the Austrian Polar Expedition nave written to a German publication to correct numerous misconceptions which have arisen as to the results of their voyage. Lieutenant Weprecht says that to conclude in the existence of an entirely open sea near the Pole is as unwarrantable as to conclude in the absolute impossibility of crossing the ice which stretches before the newly discovered land. It is also false to infer the existence of the Guil Stream in those waters from the drifting of the ship. The passage to the east, taking the Siberian coast as a basis, has not been negative; by this isstexpedition, and Lieutenant Wepprecht is still ready to attempt to effect it.

effect it. Herr Payer says there exists no Polar sea. When Herr Payer says there exists no Polar sea. When open or completely closed vessels have only a certain change, which changes every year, and this is not substantial enough to give any hope of reaconing the Pole or solving the northeast passage. The Anglo-American route to the Pole offers the best chances and will allow the highest latitudes to be reached, especially if sledge expeditions are made during the winter, as sledges offer the best chance of penetrating into the Polar regions.

# AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

It is announced, says the XIXme Siecle, of Paris, February 5, that M. de Brazza, who is serving as a foreigner in the capacity of midshipman in the French Navy, is about to undertake an man in the French Navy, is about to undertake an exploration in Central Africa, in continuation of the labors of Dr. Livingstone. The Marine gives him a subvention of 10,000f, for that purpose; other ministers will also subscribe, as well as the Geographical Society and the English government. This gentleman is of Roman origin, and has gone through the course of the Ecole Navale of Brest, made the voyare with the Jean Bart, and navigated during two years on board the Admiral's ingate venus, on the coasts of Western Africa and South America. He was naturalized a Frenchman jast year.

# FRENCH PLAYS.

The Latest Theatrical Sensations in Paris.

MADEMOISELLE DUPARC

"Rose Michel" at the Ambigu.

GLADIATOR'S MILLIONS

"Mademoiselle Duparc," by M. Denayrouze, which has just been brought out at the Gymnase, is the latest theatrical novelty of importance in Paris. It is the first attempt in sustained dramatic composition of the author, who is an officer of artillery by profession, though last year he brought out a one-act piece in verse, entitled "LA RELLE PATILE II

which was first produced at the morning performances of M. Bailande, and subsequently attained the high honor of being accepted at the Theatre Français. It was, indeed, an elegant trifle, which gave promise of good, solid work in good time. Wnether M. Denayrouze has yet redeemed that promise is another question. "Mademoiselle Duparc" is said to have been written under the inspiration of M. Alexandre Dumas, but also under his correction; and M. Alexandre Dumas is a conscientions worker, so that we may feel sure that anxious care and long pains have been spent upon it. Yet the result is not altogether satisfactory. Here is the plot :- A certain

COUNTESS DE MEURSOLLES informs her uncle that she has seen her husband enter the chamber of the governess, Mile. Duparc, whom she had rescued from abject poverty and desolation. This parrative, conveyed in excellent dialogue, which is quite a wonder of lucid explanation, and might be studied with infinite advantage by American dramatists, occupies the first act. In the second the audience is introduced to a gilded youth of the fashionable type at an evening party given by the Countess; and there he grossly insuits Mile. Duparc, whom he believes on insufficient evidence to have been the mistress of a friend of his. The governess, on receiving this cruel outrage, comes forward in presence of the company to ask justice from the lady of the house. "If," she says, with great spirit and feeling, "you believe what that man has said, dismiss me from your service; if not, send him away." The Countess de Meursolles orders the dandy to quit the house, and then begins a heart struggle between the two women, while the Count de Meursolles and the offending gentleman are fighting a duel, after the immemorial custom of French plays. Countess now accuses the governess of an intrigue with her husband, and Mile. Dupare exculpates perself without difficulty because she is not guilty; and there are all the accents of truth in her frank defence. "The Count," she admits, "forced his way into my room, but he went out again immediately by my order." The wife believes and forgives her. In the third act we learn that the due has taken place and the Count has been wounded. When he recovers consciousness the first words he utters are to ask after the governess, and gesires to see her. His wife naturally opposes this request; but Mile. Dupare insists on going into his sick room, and when the Countess refuses to permit it, and discharges her, she exultingly declares that she must soon be recalled to save the Count's life by the sight of her. This argument overcomes the wife's opposition, and she con sents to let the governess enter her husbana's sick room, notwithstanding her natural jealousy and anguish. But here her shrewd old uncle intervenes and observes, with extreme good sense, "My nephew is ill and my niece is out of her wits: I am the only person here who is sane in mind and body; you, Mademoiselle, shall not enter the room, and I order you to leave this house," Meantime the Count, who has been informed of what i going on, comes forward and proposes to elope with her. She accepts his offers; for though at heart an honest girl, she has been so scolded and humbled that her predominant feeling is a thirst-for vengeance, and she has made up her mind that if she is turned out of her place without a character-having merited no such degradation-she will not go alone. A very dramatic scene between the two women terminates the "You are going away ?" says the Countess, interrogatively. "Yes," replies the governess "And you are going to take my husband with you?" The same brief, dry monosyllable husbang's state:y domain, cries out in tones of utter misery and despair, "You wish to be Countess de Meursolles, and I alone am in vous way; my religion forbids me to commit suicide but your fortune is in your own hands; I am seated on the extreme edge of this window and a touch will precipitate me into the court below." believed me capable of a crime!" answers the governess, recoiling with horror. "Perhaps," returns the Countess, wearily, "you are not altogether bad," and then, seized by a frantic resolution, she rushes desperately toward the window to put an end to her life. Mile. Duparc trustrates her purpose after a painful struggle, and, failing at her feet, begs her pardon and promises to depart. The house was electrified by this scene, and the curtain feil amid loud and long applause. Nevertheless the fault of the piece, regarded as a moral lesson, is sufficiently obvious; for the subsequent relations between the wife and husband, who intend to elone with another lady must at the less. ed to clope with another lady, must at the leas have been difficult and unpleasant. However nave been diment and unpleasant. However, play-goers do not often concern themselves with strict morality, and the piece was admirably put upon the stage. Mile Pierson played the Countess and the part of the governess was acted by Mile Taliandiera. M. Ravel played the shrewd old uncle with astonishing spirit and humor. It needs no more to prove that the whole performance was delightful.

"ROSE MICHEL."

Taliandiera. M. Ravel played the shrewd old uncle with astonishing spirit and humor. It needs no more to prove that the whole performance was delightful.

"ROSE MICHEL."

by M. Ernest Blum, is the title of a grand drama, in five acts, which has obtained a marked success at the Ambigu. The plot of it may be summarized thus:—Rose Michel, a woman of the lower classes, is unhappily married to a man of bad character, who occupies the social standing of a publican at Suresness and who is a terror and a weariness to his neighbors. The chief passion of Pierre Michel is sordid avarice, which he gratifies by the most ferocious expedients. This wretched couple have one daughter, a feeble invalid, on whom all the love and tenderness of her mother are lavished, and in order to take her away from the misery and temptation of a tavern life and to preserve her from the brutalities of her father, Rose Michel has apprenticed the girl to M. Bernard, a designer for textile labrics, who has just been chosen syndie of his guild, according to the good old practice of promoting tradesmen to honor in their own way during the reign of Louis XV. The miser's daughter has been well received in the bonest household, and has not only captivated Gilbert Bernard, her master's son, but his father has generously consented to his marriage with the dowerless girl, on the sole condition that her family should bearsinquiry into their antecedents. On the eve of this marriage Rose Michel joyiully announces the happy news to her brutal husband and asks him for 200 francs to buy their daughter's wedding clothes. The miser reuses to part with his money, and his wife, with a woman's instinct for roundabout ways, lets the subject drop, though she is determined that her daughter Louise shall not go empty handed like a beggar into the rich Bernard family. She knows the hidney place where he husband hoards his gold and resolves to take a part of it, because she reasons that it rightly belongs to her, as the fruits of her own labor. While engaged in the very a

waiting till he has fallen asteep, goes to fetch a kitchen knife, as the readlest weapon handy, to comes down stairs, and the stair time flow which is staired on the stair time flow which is staired entired by the stair and the rises, with his knife dripping blood in his band, he perceives her on the ground and stoops to raise her up. See seems to come slowly to her senses, but as soon as she recognizes him she seizes him by the cravat and drags him along the stage, repeating the word. "Murder?" immerer?" in a whose vote, to add a second crime the stair up the terror-stricken tones, to add a second crime in the representation of the stair of the betrothed, but is placed in a terrible dilemma, if she denounces her husband she would destroy the happiness of Louise, for Bernard would not saction his son's marriage into the family of a murderer. Thus, in spite of herself, she becomes proving scenes, recomplice, but, after many harricition, and is killed by a sentined in attempting to escape, so that his connections are spared the infamy of his public execution. All, therefore, ends as applying as could be expected under the circumstances. Mile. Farguell, so long the star of the Vandeville, revealed new and astonishing powers as the miser's remedy for the company of the star of the Vandeville, revealed new and astonishing powers as the miser's remedy for the company of the star of the Vandeville, revealed new and astonishing powers as the miser's remedy for the star of the Vandeville, revealed new and astonishing powers as the miser's remedy for the star of the Vandeville, revealed new and astonishing powers as the miser's remedy for the star of the s

nights when Mile. Krauss has sung have averaged about \$3,500.

A melodrama, called "La Vie Infernale," by the late M. Gaborian, has been produced at the 'first tre Cluny, and is worthy the attention of American managers. A new opera called "Don Mucarade," composed by M. Ernest Boulanger, is under rehearsal at the Opera Comque. Mile. Déjazet is still playing in the "Douairière de Brionne" at the Vaudeville. Among the best of the new pieces after those aiready cited is "Une Chance de Coquin" at the Vaudeville and "Porage," by M. Adrien Marx. M. Siraudin has also written a new play for the Palais Hoyal entitled "La Fille d'Olympe."

# KOURBAN BAIRAM.

CHANGE OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AF-PAIRS-OPENING OF THE UNDERGROUND RAIL-WAY IN CONSTANTINOPLE-LAST OF THE BRIGANDS-SURBENDER OF SPANOS AND VE-LOULA-THE HON. Q. BOKER, UNITED STATES MINISTER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19, 1875. The commencement of the Kourban Bairam festival was celebrated with customary pomp and ceremony yesterday morning. Notwithstanding the rain the troops were under arms long before dawn, drawn up in line on each side of the streets leading from the parace of Dolmabagtche to the mosque of Sultan Ahmet at Stamboul. His Majesty their way to Sultan Ahmet, and by nine o'clock the public ceremonial was over. Prayers had been offered, the blood of thousands of rams had flowed on the ground, the Sultan's hand had been kissed by all the State dignitaries and the crowds of spectators were dispersing and the troops were marching back to their barracks.

Immediately preceding the Balram a slight modification was made in the Ministry. Aarife Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was transferred to the post of Minister of Public Instruction, i the place of Saivet Pacha, who was appointed in his turn to succeed Aarile Pacha as head of the Foreign Department. Safvet is an old and experienced statesman, and has more than once already occupied the same post. In a subordinate capacity Aarife Pacha had given promise of ability which was not fulfilled when the occasion reonited it and as Minister of Foreign Affairs he has made so little mark in political circles that he has jurnished matter peither for praise nor blame.

Few cities present greater anomalies in their interior arrangements than Constantinople. The mansions of the rich stand side by side with the meanest hovels. A turn; from a broad thoroughfare brings one into acquaintance with a breakneck, flithy alley. In summer the ill-paved streets are unwatered and unswent, and the dust thickens the atmosphere. The floods of the winter occasionally carry the accumulated filth from higher to lower levels, but the normal condition of the public thoroughfares is one of dirt, slush and utter neglect. But while the most elementary of municipal improvements are neglected overground Constantinople has just been endowed with an underground railway, constructed on the latest im proved style. Galata, the centre of business, lies at the loot of a steep hill and along the eastern shore of the Golden Horn. Pera, the fashionable quarter of the town, and the residence of the for eign Ministers, merchants and bankers, is situated on the top of this bill, the ascent and descent of which is made, with pain and difficulty, through a street called Step street, so steep that it has been necessary to pave it in the form of steps to a neight of 200 feet above Galata. To facilitate the traffic between these two centres the Metropolitan Railway Company have constructed a tunnel with a double line of railway, on which carriages are perpetually mounting and descending by means of a steel wire rope and a stationary engine. The line was first opened for public trame yesterday. The concession was obtained several years back from the Turkish government by a Frenchman named Gavand, who, after many difficulties, succeeded in forming a company in London for carrying it out. M. Gavand deserves every credit for the perseverance with which he prosecuted the work. in the teetn of vexatious opproperty above and adjoining the tunnel, and the utter absence of assistance and moral support of the Ottoman government, who had given the fir man. The Ministers and other Turkish officials, however, mustered in force at the banquet given the day before the opening, when the Ambassa dors and foreign Ministers were entertained by the directors of the Metropolitan Railway Company. This is the first of its kind attempted in the country, and will doubtless lead to further innova-

tions on the old jog trot style of the Osmanli. Thessaly has at last been freed from brigandage. The news arrived last week of the surrender of

the last chiefs remaining at large, Spanes and Veloula. For months past these two had been hunted from place to place, and the soles of their feet rnew no resting place. Their accomplices and companions had been captured, their friends were threatened with severe punishment should they give them any assistance, and at last, weary of so miserable an existence, they made proposals for an honorable surrender to Menemet Ali Pacha, the General in command of the troops engaged in putting down brigandage. On the day appointed the General happened to be unwell and despatched one of his officers to receive the submission of the robber chiefs. Brigand chiefs are swells in their way, and have their position to keep up in a country where brigandage has been, until now, a thriving and successful trade a so, standing on their dignity, they refused to give up their arms to any save the General in person. They were accordingly conducted to the General's headquarters at Larissa, where he lay sick. There, accompanied by a numerous cortege of sympathizacompanied by a numerous cortege of sympathizacompanied. one of his officers to receive the submission of the They were accordingly conducted to the General's headquarters at Larissa, where he lay sick. There, accompanied by a numerous cortige of sympathising friends, the chiefs went through the form of surrendering their arms with all proper solemnity. As they were silowed to go about on parole they frequently showed themselves in public, at the theatre and other places of public amusement, and, in short, became the lious of the day during their stay at Larissa. Spanos, the elder of the two chiefs, was a thriving robber chief as far back as twenty-five years ago. He was, on the whole, a good sort of fellow for one in his profession. Honest in his dealings with the country, people, he had won many friends among them foward his captives he was not unnecessarily cruel, and many a time he had given up his own share of the ransom to save their lives, for, according to brigand law, the life of a prisoner is forfeited unless the full sum demanded in ransom is paid. His punishment, taking these circumstances into consideration, will be a light one—one year's imprisonment and two years' surveillance. Velouia, the other thief, is a young fellow, described as handsome, athletic and most prepossessing in his appearance, and yet his short career, has been stained by acts of the greatest lercotty and most revolting crueity.

The telegraph has brought us the news of the appointment of the Hon, 6, Boker to the Court of St. Petersburg, Mr. Boker has been United States Minister to the Porte for about three vears. In his official capacity he stands high, both with the Turks and the public, and in his acquarteristions he is universally esteemed and rest ected. His departure, as well as that of his lady, will be deeply regretted.

#### A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

PRINCESS LOUISE, OF BELGIUM, MARRIED TO PRINCE PHILIPPE, OF SAXE-COBURG-A BRIL-LIANT ASSEMBLAGE OF ROYALTY AND FASHION. [From Galignani's Messenger, Feo. 6.]

The marriage of Princess Louise, of Beiglum, with Prince Philippe, of Saxe-Coburg, was celebrated on Thursday morning, at half past ten, at the palace at Brussels. DISTINGUISHED GUESTS ASSEMBLED AT THE PALACE.

The invitations for the ceremony were given for a quarter past ten o'clock A. M., but even before ten a crowd of high and official persons had assembled in the saloons on the first floor of the palace, in which receptions are usually held. At half-past ten the principal drawing room was completely filled with a brilliant crowd, whom it would be difficult to specify individually, and which certainly included almost the whole of the persons in the "Royal Almanach."

THE CIVIL CONTRACT. At about half-past ten were opened the doors of the blue saloon, so called from the color of the hangings on the walls, which bear full-length por traits of Leopold L. Queen Louise Marie, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. In the midst of that room, which had received no special decoration, was placed a round table, concealed beneath a rich cover of blue and gold, and on which was

was placed a round table, concealed beneath a rich cover of blue and gold, and on which was placed a copy of the "Civil Code," bound in red velvet, and bearing the arms of the City of Brussels. That volume is in itself a curiosity, as it was printed in 1804, at the end of the French Republic, and when Napoleon I, was First Consul.

The hour of the ceremony had now arrived. The guests took their places, and presently a door opened and the royal family entered, the august persons ranging themselves in a nair circle, the Princess Louise occupied the place of honor, having the King on her leit and the Queen on her right. Next to Her Majesty came successively the Prince of Wales, the Countess de Flandre, Count de Parls, Duke d'Aumaie, Count de Flandre and the two younger sons of the Princess Clementine. On the side of the King were Prince, Archduke Joseph of Austria, Princess Amelia of Saxon, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and the little Princess Stephanie, younger daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians.

All eyes were at this moment fixed on the Princess Louise. Her fine and intellectual physiognomy, which resembled in a striking manner the features of her august father, was, as it were, framed in a lace veil, draped in the Hungarian manner, and which formed a conflure of original fashion and exquisite taste.

Her white bridal dress was trimmed on each flounce with a band of silver, corresponding to shoulder knots of the same design. She wore a boquet of orange flowers in her boddice and carried another in her hand. The veil, which was of Brussels lace, descended to the bottom of her dress, orming a sort of mantle.

The Queen of the Belgians wore a dress of oright cherry-red color, trimmed from top to bottom with magnificent lace, a necklace of brilliants, and, a crown of diamonds and fine pearis.

The Princess Clementine was in sea-green, the Countess de Flandre in blue; but the snade of their dresses could only be distinguished through a sort of could of splendidae

The Princess Clementine was in sea-green, the Countess de Fiandre in blue; but the shade of their dresses could only be distinguished through a sort of cloud of splendid lace.

The little Princess Stephanie was charming in her small white dress, garnished with knots of satin of the same color. She might have been taken for one of Velasquez's painted children.

The King of the Belgians and the Count de, Plandre wore the uniforms of generals in the Belgian army, with the Grand Cerdon of the Order of Leopold. His Majesty had also the collar of the Golden Pieece.

of Leopoid. His Majesty had also the collar of the Golden Pleece.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

The Prince bridegroom wore a rich uniform of his grade in the Hungarian houveds, with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopoid.

FRINCELY BRLATIVES.

The Prince of Waies and the Archduke Joseph of Austria were in scarlet, covered with stars and orders; the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg all in white, like Prince de Bismarck's culrassiers; the Duke d'Aumale as a French General of Division, with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor; and alone; like a simple private individual, in a piain black coat, the Count de Paris, with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopoid across his white waistcoat.

THE CIVIL MARRIAGE ACT.

Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopoid across his white waistcoat.

The civil Marriage act.

The august personages collected together. The Burgomaster of Brussels, standing before the table piaced in the middle of the saloon, performed the ceremony of the civil contract, and the registry was duly signed.

The CREMONIES OF THE CHURCH.

The assembly then saluted the Court, and passed on from the olue salon to the former ballingon of the palace, which had been fitted up as a chapel for the occasion. In that place were collected together the entire diplomatic body, who, for want of space probably, had not been present at the civil ceremony. All the guests having assumed their places on the velvet seats set apart for them, the royal cortage entered in the following order:—The King, giving his arm to the Princess Louise: Prince Philippe, conducting the Princess Louise: Prince Philippe, conducting the Princess Louise: Prince Philippe, conducting the Princess Chementine; the Prince of Wales, with the Queen; the Archduke Joseph, with the Princess Amdile of Saxe: the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with the Countess de Flandre. Then the Count de Paris, Duke d'Aumaie, Count de Flandre, and the young Prince de Coburg, naving the little Princess Stéphanie on his arm.

The Archeischof of Malines, had taken up his station, with mitre and crozier. Around him were grouped vicar General Lauwers, Canon De Coster, Mgr. Donnet, Dean of St. Jacques-sur-Candenberg, the Curé of Lacken, the Dean of Ste. Gudule and the Aboé Van Weddinghen, Chapian of the Paiace.

The Primate of Beiginm presented the holy water to the King and queen, and then headed the procession to the altar.

The young bridge pair took their places, kneeling on we price dies, covered with crimson velvet. The King, the queen and all the royal family sat in a semicicle benna them, and Mgr. Dechamps, having ascended the steps of the altar, delivered his

ADDRESS, oresents a brief summary :of which the following presents a brief summary:—
This is the hour which crowns by union the desire of two soils, increases the liss which units several soverigin houses and creates rejoicing in the royal family and throughout the Belgian nation. Before invoking of the charch and throughout the Belgian nation. Before invoking of the charch and divine benediction, I would remind you of the charch and of you can be relation to marriage, revealing the charch and so good in relation to marriage, revealing to the cross and duties. Marriage is the crowning to the content of content of the proper of the mutual ciff and endowment of themselves, by two persons the living images of God. Moreover, marriage is the touching type of the union of Christ and the present of the proper of the of which the following pres